

6-1901

## C.A.C. Lookout, Volume 6, Number 2, June 1901

L. F. Harvey

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# G. A. U. Herald



COMMENCEMENT NUMBER.

.. J U N E ..

1901

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Has fully established its position as

## THE STANDARD SEPARATOR OF THE WORLD

It has repeatedly beaten in competitive tests all other kinds of cream separators.

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The Gold Medal for Highest in Gathered Cream Class was also the product of

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made by W. C. Noble, South Waterford, Me.

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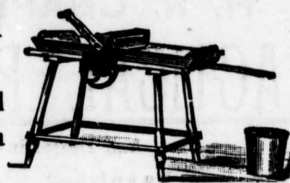
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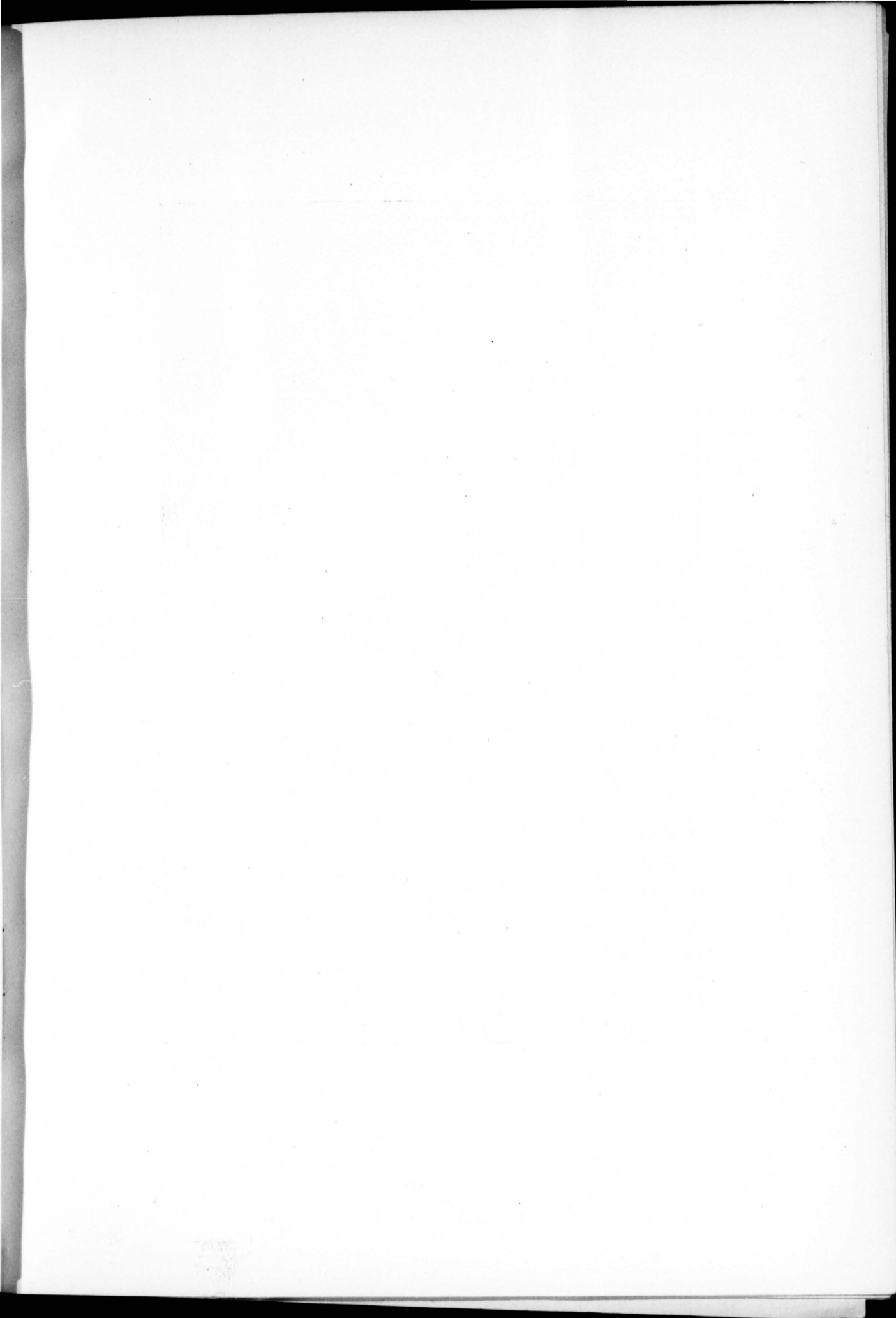
# . . C. A. C. LOOKOUT . .

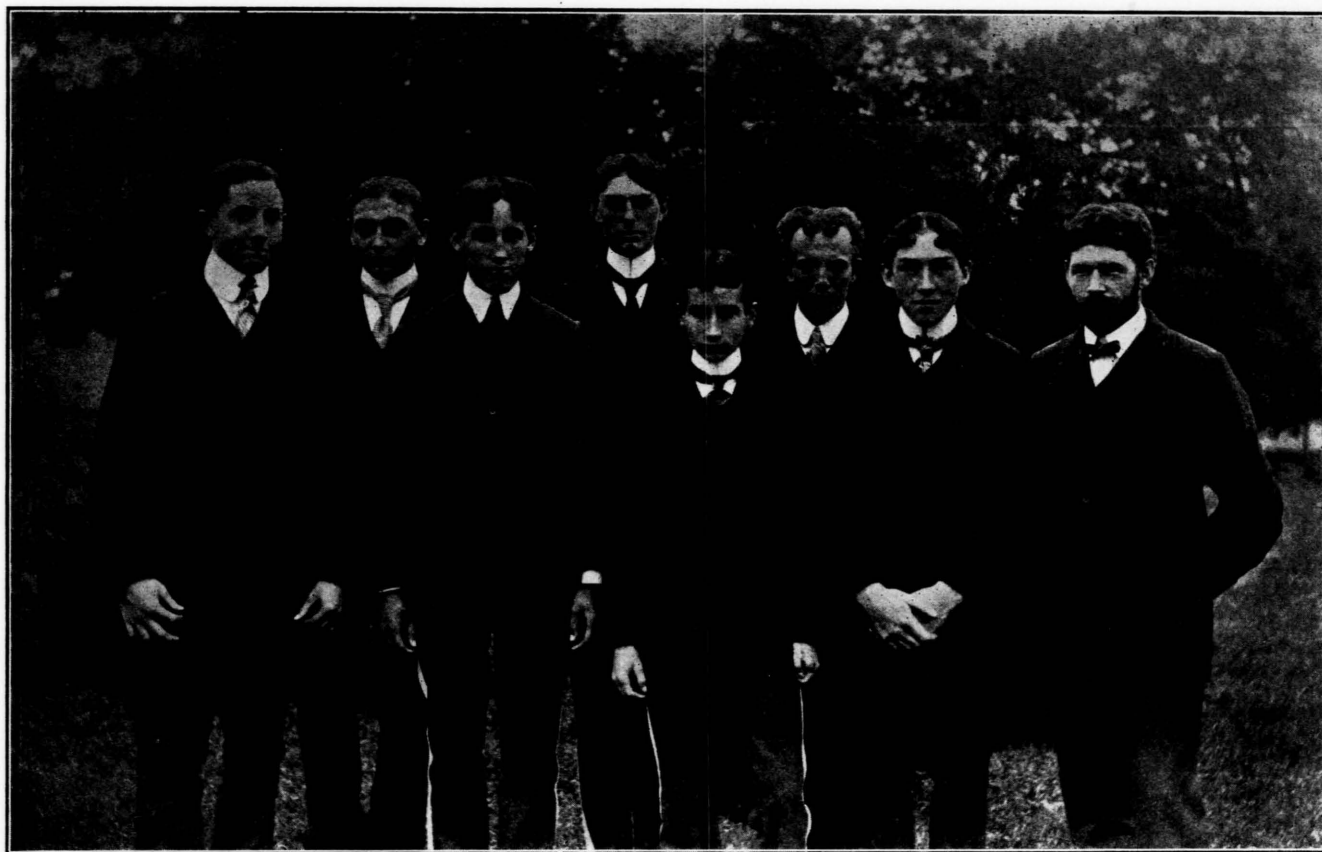
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JUNE, 1901.

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BOARD OF EDITORS.



# C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

VOL 6.

STORRS, CONN., JUNE, 1901.

No. 2.

Published monthly during the college year, by the Students of Connecticut Agricultural College. The students and alumni are requested to contribute articles.

Subscribers upon changing their addresses, or upon failure to receive their papers regularly are requested to notify the Business Manager.

The LOOKOUT will be sent to all subscribers until its discontinuance is ordered and arrears are paid. Price \$1.00 per year.

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*Entered as second class mail matter at the Storrs Post Office May 11, 1896.*

Once more we have passed through the months and days of a college year. Again we are feeling the excitement and pleasure of Commencement; the departure of the seniors and visitors is at hand; and we know that in a few short days the work of the summer term will begin. It is at this period that the fullest meaning of college life is felt.

Our best and heartiest wishes go out to the members of the class of 1901. May they be as successful in their chosen callings as they have been in their college course.

It was the intention of the editor to print in this edition of the LOOKOUT the individual pictures of the graduating class, but since they did not wish it a group picture is given instead. In another column will be found a short biographical sketch of each member of the class.

Last month's issue of THE LOOKOUT contained an article entitled "Students and Graduates" Though rather highly color-

ed it expressed in the main the feelings of most of the students in regard to the wearing of outlandish rigs not only around and about the college campus but on the occasions of the trips of the athletic teams to distant towns. Conduct of this sort has long called for comment and criticism, and a word from a graduate should be one of weight and warning.

The following letter has been sent out to all subscribers of the LOOKOUT and to all of the alumni. We hope it will be received in a friendly way and enlist the kindly co-operation of all whom it reaches.

Storrs, Conn., May 27, 1901.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE LOOKOUT:

At a meeting of the old and new boards of editors of the college paper held on May 24, it was voted that, beginning with the first number of the present volume, the subscription price of the LOOKOUT be raised from fifty cents to one dollar per year.

This is a step which has long been considered. Starting in as a small four-page sheet the LOOKOUT has grown to the dignity of a twenty-two page magazine. With this increase in size has come the necessary increase in expenditure. It is true that the advertising rates have been secured; and that the patronage of more business firms has been secured; but, in spite of this, the combined income from the subscription and advertisements does not equal the cost of printing the paper. One of two things, therefore, it became necessary to do: either to reduce the size, or to advance the price of the paper.

It is hoped that the subscribers and friends of the LOOKOUT will commend and heartily support the policy adopted.

Subscriptions are hereby earnestly solicited.

Your servant,

The Editor.

We are greatly indebted to Mrs. Stimson for a gift of five dollars to be used in behalf of the LOOKOUT.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements and Assets and Liabilities of the C. A. C. LOOKOUT for the fiscal year ending May 10, 1901.

	1900	Disbursements	Receipts
May 1.	Cash Balance.....		\$23.98
	Sale of photos.....		.50
	Telephones and telegrams.....	\$1.25	
	Express.....	4.40	
	Postage.....	13.18	.25
	Traveling.....	5.30	
	Printing.....	279.33	
	Supplies.....	1.73	
	Advertising.....		95.30
	Subscriptions.....		186.25
1901			
May 10.	Cash on hand (bank .24, currency .84)....	1.09	
		\$306.28	\$306.28
		Assets	Liabilities
	Moseley & Stoddard Mfg. Co.....	\$12.00	
	Oak Hall Clothing Co	9.00	
	Tom Lumley Sturch..	1.20	
	H. D. Emmons.....	2.25	
	Vt. Farm Machine Co.	13.00	
	Mellen & Hewes Co..	9.00	
1901			
May 10.	Subscriptions accrued good.....	34.50	
"	Subscriptions accrued doubtful.....	8.00	
	J. B. Burr & Co.....		29.90
	The Windham Press..		96.00
		\$88.95	\$125.90
	Deficiency.....	36.95	
		\$125.90	\$125.90

We, Henry A. Ballou, Treasurer, and Frederick H. Plumb, Business Manager, do hereby certify on our honor that the above is a complete and true statement to the best of our knowledge and belief.

HENRY A. BALLOU, Treasurer.

FREDERICK H. PLUMB, Business M'g'r.

This is to certify that at the request of the Board of Management of the C. A. C. LOOKOUT, I have compared the above statement with the books of said LOOKOUT, and find same to be correct.

CHAS. E. MYERS,

(Instructor in Accounting and Chief Clerk of the College.)

## CAMPUS NOTES.

Another year has passed and again we welcome Commencement.

"Fairies" are getting to be expert pool players.

Henry Cook spent Sunday at home recently.

Two century plants have been placed in front of the main building. Don't use them as settees.

The freshmen and sophomore rhetoricals were given as scheduled, and those of the juniors were postponed until June 4.

Mr. Perry Hale, Yale's big full-back, has been visiting his classmate, Mr. John W. Clark, for a few days.

Instructive labor is very interesting in some ways, especially tying up raspberry vines.

Mr. Karr has recently moved his office from room No. 14, Old Dormitory, to Grove Cottage stoop.

Irving Patterson and Roy Gulley captured a young fox under the stoop of the cottage occupied last year by Professor Peebles. The animal was not quite foxy enough for these youngsters.

"Pete" is now taking his meals at the home of Chief Clerk Myers.

Mr. Downing and Mr. Dimock have resigned their commissions in the military company. Our ex-first lieutenant is now drilling as "high" private in the front rank.

Professor Ballou recently received a hearty encore upon his entrance to the College Hall. Since studying zoology some of the juniors have tried to produce antennæ, so they may also be given a cheer.

"Pete" Twing had a huge swelling on the side of his face which caused him considerable trouble. "Pete" says a boil is a coward.

The seniors went to Willimantic and had their pictures taken May 20th. They returned the same day.

The College Glee Club went to Willington Hill May 22, to assist in a concert given by the church. The squash-pumpkin debate was the most interesting feature on the program.

Mr. C. S. Smith, of Middletown, gave a very interesting address to the Y. M. C. A., Sunday afternoon, May 19.

An account of the Hicks prize contest will be found in another column.

The first of our cultivated flowers to blossom out of doors here at College were the tulips; these were followed by the pansies, and now we have several different kinds of flowers in bloom. Please don't try to jump the beds.

Nearly all of the fruit trees have blossomed full this spring, and it is expected that there will be an abundance of fruit during the summer and fall, provided frost and thieves do not interfere.

Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, gave a very interesting lecture on "Brown-ing," in College Hall, May 17.

Appropriate exercises were held in the

College Hall on Memorial Day. The program consisted of singing by the choir, reading of a poem by Professor Stimson and an address by Dr. McNeil of Farmington. A salute was fired in front of the Main Building, and a delegation from the College decorated the soldiers' graves in the cemetery.

On Saturday evening, May 25, the senior class were given a banquet by the juniors. The first part of the evening was devoted to dancing. After this Professor Beach led the grand march to the dining hall where supper was served and toasts were given. The following menu was discussed:

	Strawberries	
Chicken Salad		Sandwiches
	Coffee	
Cake		Ice Cream
	Fruit	Candy

Professor Beach was toastmaster and furnished a full share of the fun. The toasts were well chosen ones, winding up appropriately with "The Old Clock on the Stairs." The program follows:

Toastmaster,	- - -	Professor Beach
Address of Welcome,	- - -	President of '02 Class
Response,	- - -	President of '01 Class
"Nature,"	- - -	Dr. C. E. Waters
"The College Professor,"	- - -	Professor Monteith
"The Rooter,"	- - -	Mr. C. E. Myers
"The Old Clock on the Stairs,"	- - -	Mrs. Greenough

Mr. Will Flint and Mr. Myers are working hard to get the tennis court into good condition and hope to have it ready for use by the summer term. It is no more than fair to ask those who expect to use the court to come out and give them a helping hand.

The following notice has been posted on the bulletin board:

STORRS, CONN., May 24, 1901.

*Announcement to Seniors:*

Arrangements have been made by which the Alumni prizes in Agriculture can be awarded this year. These consist, as in former years, of two prizes, the first of \$10 in gold and the second of \$5 in gold, awarded to the two members



of the graduating class who shall pass the best examination in Practical Agriculture. The examination will be held not far from Commencement time, under the direction of judges appointed by the Alumni.

Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

W. A. STOCKING, JR.

### GROVE COTTAGE NOTES

M— says, "I'm awfully afraid of 'spiders.'"

Misses Harding, Herold, Dallas and Thorpe spent Sunday, May 19, with friends at Spring Hill. The evening meeting of the same date was announced to be very interesting, so, of course, some of the young gentlemen went down.

Miss Dora Harding, '03, spent Sunday, May 12, in Coventry, as the guest of Mrs. Kinsbury.

How is it that those who live at Grove Cottage would rather board outside than at the Cottage?

Miss Marjorie Monteith, '04, gave the girls a pleasant tea party at President Flint's house, Thursday afternoon, May 23. The chirp of the quail was quite audible.

Miss Woodward, Miss Gorton and Mrs. Herold have been recent guests at the Cottage.

### FACULTY AND DEPARTMENT NOTES

Chief Clerk Myers is now introduced as "Myers the Rooter."

Professor Stimson is again seen riding around on wind and rubber.

Professor C. L. Beach lectured at the Hampton Grange on May 10.

Professor Patterson is in charge of the grading around the new dairy building.

More fruit trees have been sold from the

college nursery this spring than formerly, also quite a number of ornamental trees and shrubs.

A new horse clipper has been purchased by Dr. Mayo. Here's where you can get a cheap hair-cut.

Dr. Mayo attended a banquet given by the Willimantic Y. M. C. A., on May 14, and responded to the following toast: "The Well Developed Man."

A sample of what was supposed to be poisoned water was received at the laboratory lately, to be analyzed. The person who sent the water complained that her cow, ducks, dog and chickens had been very sick, and she had ascribed their illness to the water. Her doctor told her that it looked like arsenic poisoning. The water was carefully analyzed and found to contain nothing poisonous. In all probability the animals had a severe attack of spring fever.

Some of our Connecticut farmers are taking advantage of the College's liberal offer to analyze anything for farmers free of charge, by having their sugar beets analyzed. Some of the beets have been found to contain as high as 12.54 per cent. of sugar.

Dr. Waters is working on the analysis of soils for the Agricultural Department. The analysis consists of determining the percentage of moisture, nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, etc.

On Thursday, May 9, Mr. F. D. Knowles attended the annual banquet of the Middletown Y. M. C. A. and answered to the toast, "The Gym. of the Future." Saturday, May 11, he acted as judge in the Wesleyan-Trinity trial meet. The contest was a very interesting one, which looked at first to be an easy victory for Trinity, as they scored some thirty points before Wesleyan began. But the latter made a plucky up-hill fight and won by a close margin.

Professor Beach gave one of the most interesting addresses of the term before the M. R. L.

Professor C. A. Wheeler addressed the Mutual Refinement League on "Success," Thursday evening, May 16.

A mistake was published in the last issue of the LOOKOUT in regard to the setting up of the exhibit at Buffalo by Professor Gulley. It is rectified by the following letter:

*Editor of College Notes:*

In your last issue a slight error occurs as to matters concerning the exhibit at Buffalo.

Mr. N. S. Platt, of New Haven, and Prof. Phelps had in charge the erecting of the booths and installing the exhibit in Agriculture Building. At this work Mr. Platt was engaged about four weeks and Prof. Phelps one. The nut exhibit, referred to in your note, was wholly prepared by Mr. Platt, last year, and is in this exhibit. The work of preparing for and installing the pomological exhibit in Horticulture Building was in my charge. So much of this work was provided for before leaving the State, that had it not been for a railroad accident to the material, and also to change in shape of space after assignment, the installing would have taken very little time. As it was, about a week was taken. As already stated, Connecticut was the first state to show fresh fruits, and in number of varieties and quality has not yet been exceeded. Other states have shown a larger quantity. Since the installing all the fruits have been shown in bloom, these to be followed later by the same in different stages of growth until fully ripe. The tables will then be kept full of each fruit in its season till the exposition closes.

A. G. GULLEY.

### ATHLETIC NOTES.

#### C. A. C. VS. WILLIMANTIC.

The College base-ball team defeated a team from Willimantic by a score of 11 to 1, on Wednesday, May 22, at Storrs.

This game was an excellent exhibition of clean work, the college boys playing an entire game without making a single error.

J. W. Clark made the longest hit of the season thus far by driving a three-bagger out into deep right-field. C. A. C. did some fine batting showing improvement in this direction.

C. A. C. started the game by making two runs in the first inning, two more in the fourth and three more in the fifth.

The college boys, and the Willimantics as well, changed pitchers in the sixth inning. Up to the beginning of the seventh, the Willimantic boys had not scored, but in this inning, each team succeeded in scoring one run. The Willimantics did not score again, however, and C. A. C. added three runs more in the eighth inning, making the final score 11 to 1.

#### Score by innings.

C. A. C.	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	3	0
Willimantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

#### Runs. Hits. Errors.

C. A. C.                      11       11       0

Willimantic                1       4       5

The Second base-ball team met and defeated the Willimantic High School on the home field Saturday, May 25th. The College boys put up a fine game, playing four innings without making an error. The final score was 14 to 11. Not many years ago the Willimantic team was a match for the best team C. A. C. could muster; thus you can see rapid improvement in our College Athletics in recent years.

The appearance of the "pig skin" upon our college campus brings vividly to our minds the hard-fought battles and well-earned victories of the last foot-ball season, and it is with eager expectation of success that we look forward to the coming season. The prospect surely has never been brighter than it is now and greater interest was never more evident among the students.

Our manager has done himself credit in arranging our schedule, and he is depending upon the students to support him in forming a team equal to the occasion.



Year by year our team is becoming stronger, and under excellent coaching and training is able to drop some of the minor teams and take on more important ones in their places. We now demand higher consideration and respect at the hands of our fellow colleges and we must prove our worthiness of such consideration by our successful career upon the gridiron.

A keen appreciation of the value of thorough training has caused our supervisor in athletics to call for preliminary practice during the spring term. Individual instruction in the minor details of football takes up much valuable time in the fall when practice in team work is necessary. Then the separate links must be joined together for co-operation. Eleven minds must think as one, twenty-two shoulders must push as one, twenty-two arms, twenty-two legs must move as one, all working toward a common end.

Perfect co-operation can only be obtained by practise and through no other agency can a team be successful.

As may be seen by the following schedule of games, we must have a good team if we are to sustain our good record. But the volunteer squad is an encouraging looking body and calls for the respect and support of every man and woman in the college.

Sept. 21, Hartford H. S. at Hartford.

" 28, Willimantic Team at Storrs.

Oct. 25, Wesleyan University at Middletown.

\* Norwich Free Academy at Storrs.

\* Trinity College at Hartford.

Nov. 2, R. I. C. (not certain.)

" 9, Williston at East Hampton, Mass.

" 16, M. A. C. at Amherst.

" 23, Springfield Training Sch. at Storrs.

#### ALUMNI NOTES.

Hurrah for commencement!

\* Arranged but not certain.

We welcome all of you who spent your younger days here back to these dear old hills. The faculty cordially invite you to inspect their various departments and will feel slighted if any of you fail to visit them and note the modern improvements.

'88. Mr. C. H. Savage spent the 18th. and 19th of May at his old home in Berlin.

'91. Mr. Alfred H. Griswold has recently been elected Captain of Company I. of New Britain. He entered as a private only a few years ago, and has won the position which he now has the honor of holding, only through reward of merit.

Ex. '93. Mr. C. H. Shults is employed as a book-keeper and cashier in the firm of Alexander & Elmer, one of the leading bicycle stores in Hartford, where he will be glad to see any of his friends.

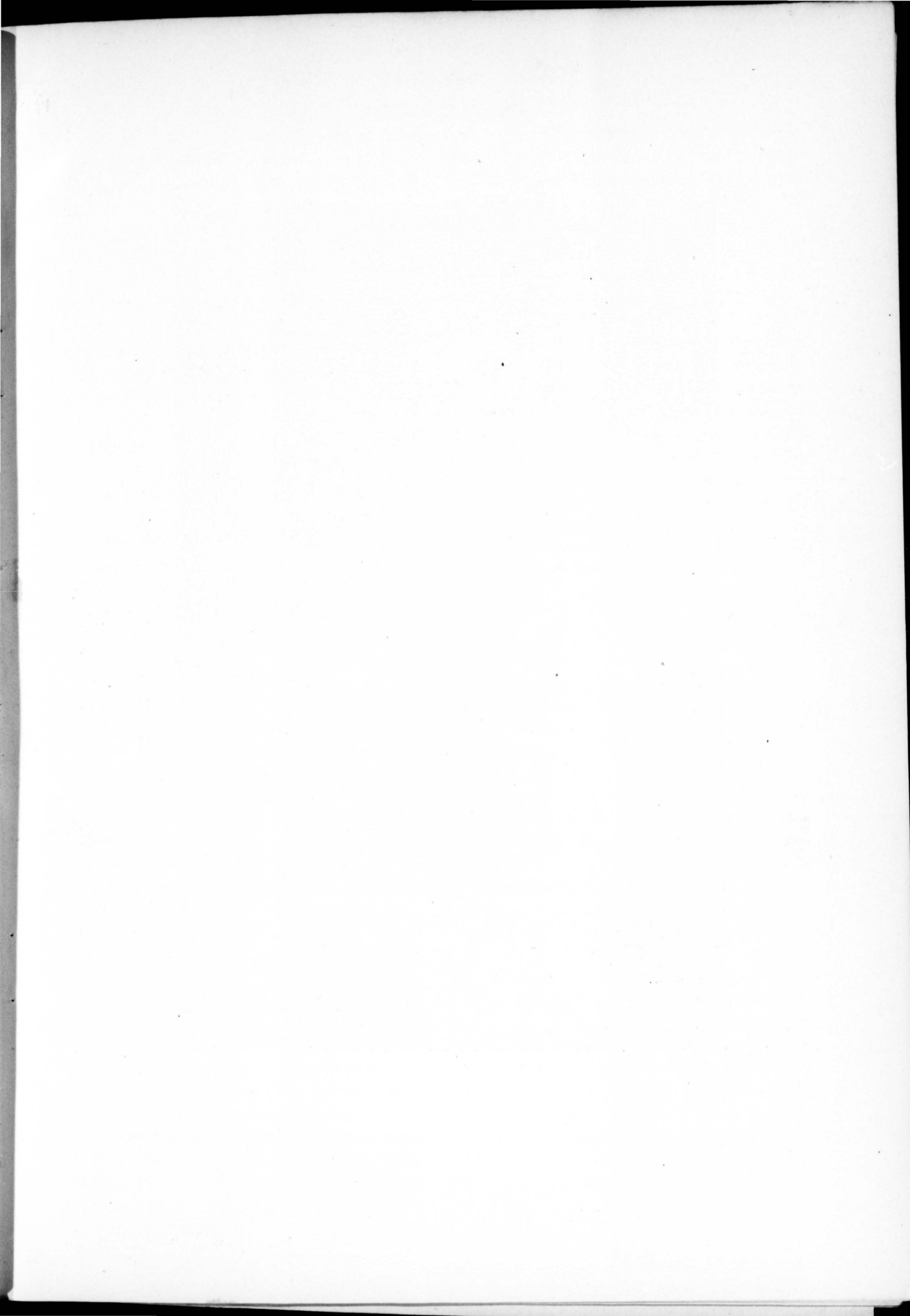
'94. Mr. W. F. Schultz holds the position of assistant gardener at the Goodwin Establishment on Woodland Street, Hartford, as a vocation, and is pushing a baby carriage as an avocation.

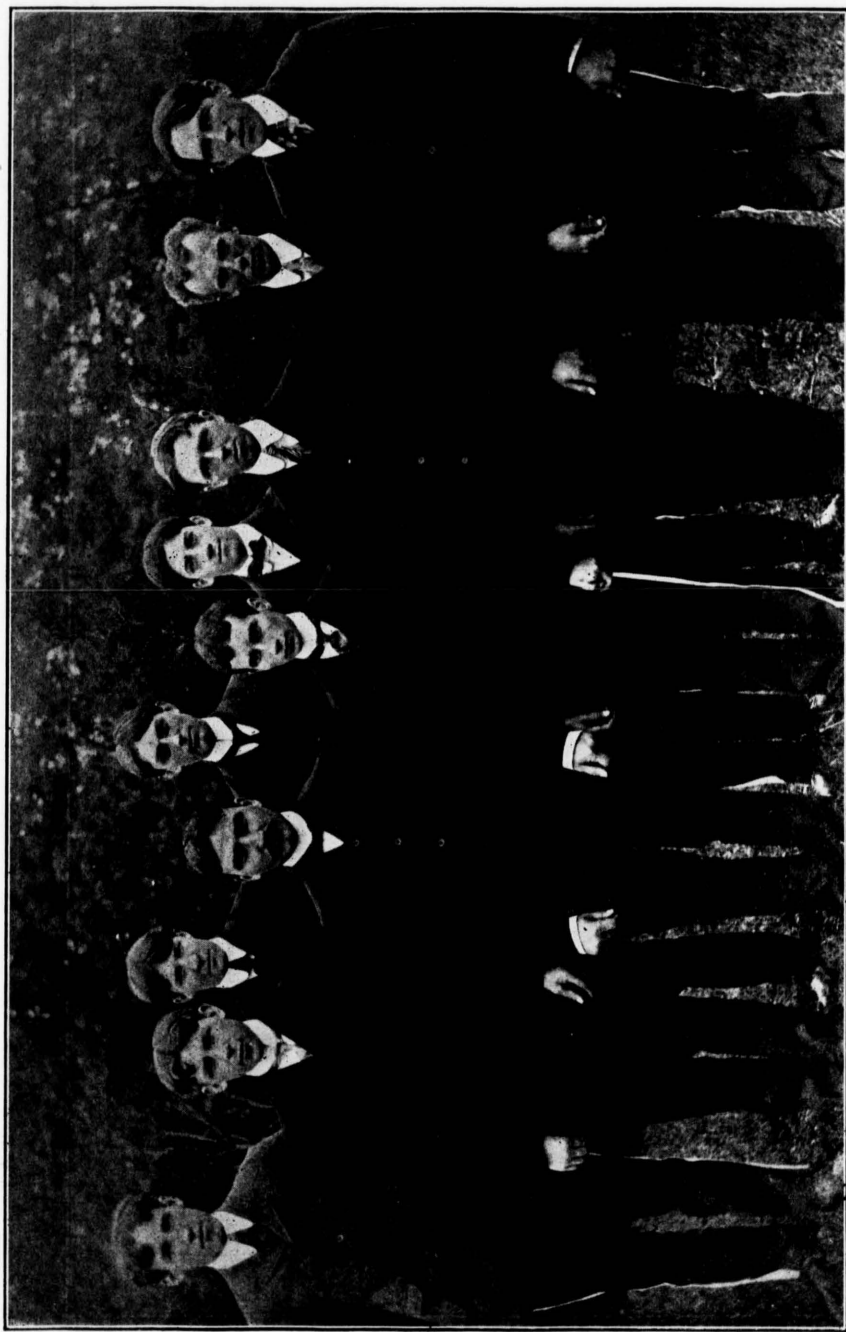
'95. We are glad to receive a short biography of Mr. A. E. Shedd since his graduation. He first worked at that delightful occupation, farming. He then became a professor and taught a village school. And then came the most delightful period of a man's life, wedlock. Keeping a village store has occupied his time for the past two years.

'95. Mr. G. R. Hall visited his home in Waterbury to attend the wedding of his mother and Mr. W. L. Pierpont.

'97. Mr. A. C. Gilbert has left Northfield and gone home.

'97. The class of '97 wish to extend their sincere congratulations to Mr. V. E. Luchinni whose engagement was announced in the April number of the LOOKOUT. When the great day comes, Victor, remember that all of the class but one are still on this mundane sphere. F. R. C.





GRADUATING CLASS.

'99 Dairy School. Mr. F. Briard of Thorndale Pa. has charge of a herd of dairy cattle at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

'00. Mr. H. D. Edmond went home over Sunday the 5th. of May. He was taken sick shortly after his return and confined to his room for several days.

'00. Mr. H. D. Emmons has gone home for a few weeks. He will return and work on the college farm during the coming summer.

'01. Mr. Robert Buell visited the College and attended the junior banquet to the seniors on May 25.

Out of the one hundred and eighty-one graduates of this college only about seventy five are subscribers to the LOOKOUT at the present time. Will you kindly see that matters do not continue this way long?

'98-'99. BORN-A daughter, Elsie May, Sunday evening, June 2, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Garrigus.

Mrs. Garrigus is to receive the prize of five dollars, as voted, to be given to the parent of the first child of the '99, class.

### THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Joseph Howard Blakeslee was born in Plymouth, Conn., July 14, 1881. He attended the public schools of his native town until the fall of 1896, when he entered Mt. Hermon school. During the next year he was employed in the factory of the Seth Thomas Watch Company, in Thomaston, Conn. He came to Storrs in 1898, joining the sophomore class. He has played right end on the foot-ball team, second and third bases on the base-ball team and second rush on the polo team each year since entering college. Mr. Blakeslee was president of his class, president of the College Shakespearean Club, of the Student's Organization and also of

the Upper Ten Reading Circle. He has been especially attached to English literature and composition, and after graduation will take up some form of journalistic work.

Edwin Pike Brown was born in South Windsor, Conn., April 12, 1882. He attended the public schools of that town until he entered Storrs. When about eight years of age he left home and from that time on worked at farming, going to school only in the winter time. He came to college in the fall of '97, and has been more interested in mechanics than in agriculture. He has been a corporal and lieutenant in the cadet company, and director and vice-president of the College Shakespearean Club. Mr. Brown was also a member of the foot-ball team, playing half-back part of the season.

William Wallace Dimock was born in Tolland, Conn., February 20, 1880. His first schooling was had in his native town and at Merrow, and one term of it was spent at Willimantic. In the fall of '97 he came to Storrs. In his junior year he was corporal in the military company, and on June 18, 1900, was appointed first lieutenant. Later he became captain of Company B, but on May 17, 1901, he resigned his position in the military company. He is a Shakespearean Club man. If opportunities permit, Mr. Dimock will enter a veterinary college in the fall; if not, he plans to take up a special line of agriculture.

Theodore Francis Downing was born in Dorchester, Mass., June 24, 1882, and began his school life there. At the age of thirteen he moved to Chaplin, Conn., and there attended the district school for a few months. He entered the freshman class at Storrs in '97. Mr. Downing is a member of the College Shakespearean Club and was captain of the military company until May 17, when he resigned. He was



president of the Athletic Association and has always taken an interest in its welfare. He played short-stop on the base-ball team for three years, and end on the foot-ball team for two. He carried off the first Hicks prize in this years's contest, and is expecting to go into newspaper work after graduation.

Charles Wentworth Fairchild was born in Nichols, Conn., January 11, 1881. He went to the district school there and afterwards to the University School at Bridgeport, where he continued his studies for two years. In the fall of '97 he entered Connecticut Agricultural College. He has become interested in veterinary science, and is looking forward to taking it up as a profession. He is a member of the College Shakespearean Club and was a cadet sergeant in the military company. Mr. Fairchild was chosen first president of the Mutual Refinement League, which was organized in the fall of 1900.

Elia Toros Kuzirian was born on June 26, 1878, in the village of Kesrig, in the province of Harpoot, Turkey. Until he was fifteen years old he attended school in his native village, and left it to enter Central Academy of Harpoot City. Two days after his graduation from a three years course there he was recommended and sent by his instructors as a teacher for Tchoongoush, a district in the province of Diarhekei. He continued to teach school until the general massacre of Armenians in 1895 upset everything and he decided to come to America. He worked in mills for a time and was admitted to the sophomore class at Storrs in 1898. In his junior year he was elected vice-president of the College Shakespearean Club, and also chosen president of his class. In the military company he held the position of quartermaster-sergeant. Mr. Kuzirian's future work is not yet fully decided; he may continue his studies or he may go into dairying.

Frederic Henry Plumb was born in Nichols, Conn., October 23, 1882. His early education was received at the public schools in his native town and at a private school taught by the Reverend W. L. Rollins. In January, 1897, he entered the freshman class at the Connecticut Agricultural College. He is a member of the Eclectic Literary Society and was its president during the fall of 1900. He has held the military offices of cadet corporal, cadet first sergeant and cadet first lieutenant. Mr. Plumb has been attached to mathematics and the natural sciences and is ambitious to become a Master of Forestry.

Frederic William Pratt was born in Sandwich, De Kalb county, Illinois, August 28, 1880. When he was four years old his parents moved to Deep River, Conn. Here he attended the public schools, left them for a brief period of work in '98, and came to Storrs in September of that year. His interests at college have been largely in mathematics and he fully expects to become a civil engineer. Mr. Pratt has been a prominent member of the Eclectic Literary Society, its treasurer in the fall of '99, its vice-president the next year and its president during the winter term of 1900. He played right field on the base-ball nine and held the post of first sergeant in the military company.

Walter Franklin Thorpe was born at "Maplehurst," North Haven, Conn., November 25, 1879. His early school life was spent at North Haven, Northford and Wallingford, and after graduating from Childs' Business College at New Haven he came to Storrs as a sophomore in the fall of '98. In addition to holding various responsible positions in the Sunday School and in the Christian Endeavor Society, Mr. Thorpe has been vice president of the Shakespearean Club and president of the Mutual Refinement League. He was sergeant in the military company.



If nothing prevents, he expects to continue his studies at Cornell University.

John Hamilton Vallett was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., May 6, 1881. While he was yet a young boy his parents moved to Montville, where he attended the graded schools. His summer vacations and the period between the years of fourteen and sixteen were spent on Long Island Sound. Here he learned a little seamanship and acquired some skill as a fireman. He came to Storrs in September, '97. He has been an enthusiast in athletics and played left tackle on the '98 foot-ball team and on the 1900 team guard, and later, center. Mr. Vallett is a staunch member of the Eclectic Literary Society.

### THE HICKS PRIZE CONTEST

The Hicks prize speaking was held in College Hall on Friday evening, May the tenth. The contestants were Mr. J. H. Blakeslee, Mr. T. F. Downing and Mr. E. T. Kuzirian of the senior class, and Mr. A. B. Clark of the junior class.

There were two sets of judges, one for English composition and one for English speaking.

In the writing of the essays Mr. Blakeslee stood first and Mr. Clark second; in the delivery of them Mr. Downing was first and Mr. Kuzirian second. After the final averaging the first prize, thirty dollars, was awarded to Mr. T. F. Downing, 1901, and the second prize, twenty dollars, to Mr. A. B. Clark, 1902.

We print in this issue the the essays which received the two highest marks for excellence in English composition.

### A NEW MAGAZINE

Lively preparations are under way at Doubleday, Page & Co.'s for the autumn launching of a new magazine that

will occupy a field where, for several issues at least, it will have no rival. Imitators are sure to follow in its wake, however, for American Country Life—such the new magazine's name and character—will make clear by the success it is safe to predict for it the gap it comes to fill. The interest in country life has grown enormously in the past ten years, and nature-books are important items now on every publisher's list. But while each separate phase of nature-study or rural industry doubtless has its own journal, heretofore no attempt has been made to satisfy the nature-lover, the fruit grower, the amateur farmer, the florist, the landscape gardener and the architect of rural homes in a single high-class magazine. This the publishers of American Country Life propose to do, and set about it to some purpose when they make Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell the editor. Professor Bailey edited the admirable Rural Science Series for the Macmillans, and wrote most, if not all, of the volumes upon fruit-growing, pruning, fertilizers, gardening, etc. Whatever concerns the fertility of the soil concerns Professor Bailey, and he makes his knowledge available to others in a fashion to make the amateur gardener look upon him as a practical philanthropist.

*Boston Evening Transcript, May 8, 1901.*

### THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

The long looked for competitive drill took place at last on May 29. The company fell in at eleven o'clock and marched to the drill field under command of Captain Ballou. It was then divided into two platoons, and Lieutenant Brown was put in charge of Company A and Lieutenant Plumb took command of Company B. Both companies were drilled in the marchings and the manuals and made a good showing. The competition was

close and the judges awarded the prize to Company B.

The individual drill, for color bearer, followed, and proved pretty interesting. Numbers were pinned on the contestants and they were drilled in the manual, firings and facings. The judges found it hard to weed out the poorer drillers but, the squad was finally reduced to three men—Mr. Harvey of Company A, and Mr. Farrell and Mr. Hauck of Company B, all of whom did fine work. After a close contest the prize was awarded to Mr. Harvey.

The drill lasted for two hours and was enjoyed by all present. There has been some talk of a gold medal for the winner of the individual prize, and next year it may be offered. The judges at the drill were Lieutenant George S. Batterson, First Sergeant Herbert S. King and Sergeant Fred L. Appleton, all of Company K, Connecticut National Guard of Hartford.

The judges were friends of Chief Clerk Myers, who was a member of Company K for three and a half years. During the three years just previous to the Spanish war this company was adjudged by the regular army officers detailed for inspection to be the best drilled and best disciplined company in the National Guard of the State, and this high standard was fully sustained during the war. At Camp Alger, for instance, when a riot occurred in the camp of the Third Virginia Volunteers, Company K left its quarters for the scene of the disturbance within three minutes after the "call to arms" had been sounded. Every man was in his place, armed and equipped, except those on guard duty and other detached service.

### THE COLLEGE

The time is probably coming when the requirements for admission to college will be easier,

when the college will become an intermediate school between the high school and the university, a place where students will enter younger, be kept under a stricter discipline and be better trained by a broad culture to enter upon a special course which will follow. Such a movement would doubtless very much raise the standard of professional life.

*Boston Transcript, Feb. 20, 1901, p. 12.*

SELECTED BY "A FRIEND."

### THE MT. HOLYOKE INAUGURATION.

BY ORRA A. PHELPS.

Wednesday, May 15, was a day unique in the history of Mt. Holyoke College as on that day was the first public inauguration of a president. Founded in 1837, the year that saw the beginning of the reign of England's most illustrious Queen, this, the oldest of institutions for the higher education of women has had a reign no less glorious.

During its existence as Mt. Holyoke Seminary the institution's growth was always steady though gradual and it always maintained the high ideals of its founder. There is no part of the world which has not felt, either directly or indirectly, the influence of Mary Lyon. Henry Drummond in addressing the students at Mt. Holyoke Seminary in 1887 said that he first heard of its existence when he was in South Africa. Here he found teachers of Zoology, of geology and of botany, each as well equipped in other sciences as in the one she was teaching, each well versed in literature and languages and each a graduate of Mt. Holyoke. So impressed was he by this discovery that, then and there, he resolved if he ever visited America, Mt. Holyoke would be one of the places he would not fail to see.

At the end of its existence as a seminary Mrs. Elizabeth Mead was elected to fill the position of College President and for ten years faithfully performed her duties.

During Mrs. Mead's administration the old building was burned and the recent era of wonderful prosperity began. That fire seemed like a terrible misfortune, yet it opened the way for growth and improvement scarcely dreamed of. Two little incidents in connection with the fire might be of interest. Into each of the new buildings have been put a few of the bricks from the old building for which Miss Lyon wrought with such untiring zeal : and the first fire in the building first completed after the destruction of the old one, eight months before, was lit by the embers which still smouldered in the ruins.

At the time of the fire, when all were sheltered under one roof, there were between three and four hundred students. Now with its seven completed dormitories and one to be finished by September there are many more applicants than can be accommodated. Even as early as March applicants desiring to enter in September 1901 had to be refused and there are already over one hundred accepted applicants for the fall of 1902.

When Mrs. Mead decided to resign there was some thought of selecting a man to succeed her, but, after due deliberation, Miss Mary Emma Woolley, a native of South Norwalk, Conn., was chosen. Miss Woolley is a graduate of Brown University and for some time previous to her election to the presidency of Mt. Holyoke was a member of the faculty of Wellesley.

She assumed the duties of president January 1st, 1901.

The formal inauguration was deferred until May, a wise decision, for South Hadley never is more lovely than in the beauty and freshness of May. A strong effort was made to have as many of the graduates presents at the inauguration as possible and many responded to the invitations.

Shortly after noon students and graduates assembled in the gymnasium where the procession was formed. The vested

choir, in gowns of black and white, led the way followed by the students in the traditional white gowns, the freshmen being known by the knots of Yale blue, the sophomores by orange, the juniors by red, and the seniors by cap and gown. The graduates preceded the faculty and the guests of honor. As the long line wound from the gymnasium to the chapel passing in and out among the trees the scene was striking and picturesque.

When the choir reached the chapel steps the long double line separated and the faculty and guests of honor filed in between the ranks. As they passed, the graduates fell into line behind them and so passed into the chapel, the choir coming last and singing the processional. The singing was done wholly by students. The Rev. Judson Smith, President of the Board of Trustees presided, and the following program was given.

- I. Overture to the Occasional Oratorio. Handel.
- II. Processional, Ancient of Days. Jeffrey.
- III. Scripture Reading and Prayer by the  
Rev. John L. R. Trash, D. D., of Springfield.
- IV. Festival Te Deum in A. Fay.
- V. Address and Presentation of the Keys. By the  
Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Pres. of Trustees.
- VI. Inaugural Address By Miss Mary Emma  
Woolley, A. M., Litt. D., L. H. D.,  
President of the College.
- VII. Anthem, Composed for the Occasion by  
Nathan H. Allen.
- VIII. Prayer, By the  
Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., of New York.
- IX. Address. By  
Miss. Caroline Hazard, A. M. Litt. D.,  
President of Wellesley College.
- X. Address. By the  
Rev. James L. Taylor, L. L. D.,  
Pres. of Vassar College.
- XI. Anthem. Nathan H. Allen.
- XII. Address. By the  
Rev. George Harris, L. L. D.,  
President of Amherst College.
- XIII. Address. By the  
Rev. William H. P. Faunce, L. L. D.,  
President of Brown University.



xiv. Ein Feste Burg.

Martin Luther.

xv. Benediction.

xvi. Recessional,

The Son of God Goes Forth to War. Whitney.

xvii. March from Athalia,

Mendelssohn.

It was interesting to note the addresses and to realize that now, men and women, equal in knowledge and training, were speaking from a platform near the spot where sixty-four years ago Mary Lyon had opened her school in the hope of giving to young women some educational advantages.

Miss Woolley's address clearly showed the deep feeling she had in thus publicly assuming the great responsibilities and opportunities of a college president. She paid loving tribute to her former teachers, especially to her first teacher, Mrs. Fannie Augus of Meriden, Conn., who was in the audience.

Miss Hazard spoke of the claims Wellesley had upon Mt. Holyoke, being in a manner her daughter. She also brought greetings from Wellesley with the assurance that their loss in Mt. Holyoke's gain would be but a new bond between them.

Dr. Harris's views as to the proper education for women were rather unusual and much merriment was caused by Dr. Faunce's challenge to a debate upon the subject. Dr. Harris said some things upon the subject of co-education which may be of especial interest to readers of the LOOKOUT. They were in part as follows:

#### CO-EDUCATION NOT THE BEST.

Since the education of women should not be the same as the education of men, there should be separate colleges for women. Co-education is better than no education, but distinctive culture is best. The force of circumstances, rather than deliberate judgment favoring separate education, led to the establishment of this and other seminaries for women in New England. Now that they exist and flourish there is entire freedom to conduct the training of women aright. At least there is provision that women shall not be held back by the slower intellectual pace of men.

I do not presume to offer an opinion on a ques-

tion recently raised, the question whether the minds of women are unlike or alike. I will only say that my impression of the women I know is that they are delightfully unlike. I therefore believe that education shall be adapted, to some extent, to unlikeness, not to reduce, but to develop it.

It would be unfortunate, however, to seclude hundreds of girls for four years so that they would have only the society of their own sex. As it is an admirable arrangement of divine providence that great rivers run near large cities, so it is a felicitous coincidence that this college is situated near a college for men—far enough away to make education distinct, near enough to allow social relations. The society of cultivated young men is a distinctly civilizing influence upon young women. If we were thinking of the education of men, we might be able to perceive a similar advantage to them.

At the close of the exercises Miss Woolley's aged father pronounced the benediction, a most fitting closing to the exercises that the final word of blessing should come from the one whose love and care had been unceasing.

Immediately following the exercises in the chapel was a reception by President Woolley in the gymnasium.

Among the distinguished guests were the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes of Yale, Prof. C. L. Smith of Harvard, Professor Sherman of Dartmouth, Pres. Mary Evans of Lake Erie College, Pres. Leila Mc Kee of the Western College, Pres. Caroline Hazard of Wellesley, Pres. W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, Dr. C. A. Young of Princeton, Pres. James Taylor of Vassar, Pres. George Harris of Amherst, Prof. S. F. Clarke of Williams, Pres. C. D. Hartranft of Hartford Theological Seminary, Pres. S. H. Lee of French-American College, Pres. Paul Raymond of Wesleyan, and Pres. William Warren of Boston University.

#### FIRST MONTHS AT DRILL

While home on my last vacation, I had quite a conversation with an old soldier of

the civil war. He asked me about college, and how I liked it.

I answered his questions to the best of my ability; and, as he had not spoken of it, I mentioned military drill, thinking it might interest him. He asked me how I liked it, and I told him that we thought it rather hard at times, but on the whole we enjoyed it.

"I should enjoy that kind of drill," he said, after I had told him how tedious it was the first month or so learning the various exercises and marchings. "When I went into the army, we were drilled from daylight until dark, no matter what the weather was, or how hot the sun beat down upon us.

"I'll never forget that first month in camp as long as I live. Of course we had some fun as boys of eighteen or nineteen will, but every day it was 'turn out' at daylight, get a breakfast of hard-tack and coffee, and then commence drilling.

"Perhaps I can safely say that the first week or so I liked it, because I thought myself a regular soldier from head to foot. Those brass buttons made me stand straight for awhile, now I can tell you!

"As I have said before, we commenced drilling right after breakfast and continued until dinner, if you can call it such. It's awful funny how a man will get his hands mixed up, isn't it? I couldn't tell my right from my left, for three or four days at the first of it. In the afternoon we generally had dress parade.

"This routine continued day after day, and we were thoroughly sick of it, when news came that we were ordered south the next morning. A thousand old men that appeared at drill that morning changed into as many friolcking school boys when they heard the news. We packed all our belongings into our knapsacks and were ready to start at six oclock the next morning.

"They put us into cars and took us a

short distance where we boarded a steamer and headed for New Jersey. We were a happy crowd, but twenty-four hours from that time, we were just the opposite, for we had not had anything to eat since coming aboard. They promised us a good dinner, however, when we reached New Jersey.

"After five more hours of sailing we arrived at our destination, tired, hungry and cross. They soon brought us on their dinner, which they said was chicken soup. There was about as much taste of chicken in it as there would be in a brook of running water after a hen had waded through it! We ate it just the same and we were glad to get it too.

"Of course there were harder experiences than these during the war, but these few I have told you may show you how much easier times a soldier of to-day has 'side of what we did in '61."

I thanked him for his story and decided not to say anything more about how hard our drill is in the presence of an old soldier.

J. S. CARPENTER, '02.

### SOME REFERENCE BOOKS.

BY EDWINA M. WHITNEY, PH. B.

It has seemed for some time to the librarian that many of our students were not receiving so much benefit as they should from the library. Some, before their senior year, do not learn even the position and use of our most important books of reference. This is probably, in part, owing to the fact that they have never been instructed in independent library work. As our library is too small and too crowded for a personally conducted tour, a few words of information may not come amiss.

For general reference we turn first to our encyclopedias. These are found in the alcove at the extreme left of our entrance. We have three, Johnson's, Apple-



ton's and the Britannica, and each has a peculiar use of its own. The student who wishes to get at the main facts of any subject without entering greatly into details should consult Johnson. He is concise, rapid, to the point and up to date generally. For those who are in a hurry, therefore, this encyclopedia is undoubtedly the best. Of an entirely different character is the Britannica. Almost without exception, anything that is thought worthy of treating at all in these volumes is thought worthy of treating voluminously. If, therefore, the history of any subject is wanted, the Britannica is invaluable. The reader of this encyclopedia is greatly helped by the index. For instance, if he wishes to make a careful study of Indians, he would naturally turn first to volume twelve and look for that subject. The index, however, tells him that in nine other volumes he will gain added information. And this is only one instance of many. The Britannica does not touch at all, however, upon many themes interesting to the modern world, and is to be recommended mainly to the careful student. Appleton's is different from the other two in that it publishes an annual cyclopedia in which all the important public events and personages of that year are discussed. It is necessary, however, in consulting these supplements to know in what year the event or personage sought for was brought most prominently before the public, then a fairly good account can be obtained.

But often the student wishes to know about something which has not been considered weighty enough to put into the encyclopedias, or he may wish an article on some abstract theme. He will often find such articles only in magazines. For reference to these we have two special works, "Poole's Index" and the "Cumulative." "Pool's Index," which will be found on the lowest shelf of our magazine

alcove, consists of five volumes in which every (American) magazine article of any worth, from 1802 till 1896, is recorded. The volumes explain themselves with one possible exception. To quote from the preface, "The work is an index to subjects and not to writers, except when writers are treated as subjects." All fiction, therefore, is recorded under the title of the article. The "Cumulative Index" takes up the work where "Pool's Index" leaves off. It is substantially the same as the former.

Directly back of the librarian's desk is another set of books very useful to the student. "The Library of the World's Best Literature" contains a short biographical sketch of all the great authors of the ages, with selections from their works. It is especially valuable in that it also contains sketches of many living authors. In the index volume are reviews of some hundreds of noted books, which gives the doubtful advantage of learning something of a book without reading it one's self.

The volumes mentioned so far are all works of general reference. In addition, nearly every department has its own particular encyclopedia or dictionary, which is kept with the books to which it refers. These are for more specific knowledge. There are many other books which, from the frequency with which they are consulted, their conciseness and accuracy, are commonly included among books of reference, but which cannot be discussed here.

The student, however, no matter how much he may use the reference books, ought not to become too dependent upon them. Like many other things they are good servants, but bad masters. They are guides and helps, but if relied upon too much will soon make the student's work of the dry-as-dust character, of no use to himself or any one else.

In conclusion I wish to say, do not hesitate at any time to make use of the librarian. She will be glad to aid you in any way that she can, and although she may not promise to answer all questions, for she is not infallible, she will at least give careful consideration to every one.

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### DOINGS AT THE DAIRY.

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BY PROFESSOR BEACH, B. S.  
Assistant Professor, Dairying.

The College has sold the engine and boiler, formerly used in the old dairy, to Mr. Willis I. Savage of East Berlin. Mr. Savage took the dairy course last winter and is now with his father, who is one of the leading dairymen of the State and a noted breeder of Jersey cattle.

The college herd has recently been subjected to its semi-annual tuberculin test. It is gratifying to know that no new cases of tuberculosis have appeared in the herd in the last year, with the possible exception of one animal recently purchased, and we feel assured that the disease is under control. Our experience has been a costly one, perhaps, but not without value. Briefly, the history of the outbreak in the herd is as follows: The disease was introduced by the purchase of a single diseased animal. In one year the disease had spread rapidly and infected fifteen individuals. The tuberculin test has been applied twice a year and the reacting animals isolated. Calves that are sound and healthy have been raised from the diseased animals. Most of the reacting animals have been disposed of, either to the cattle commissioner or, under government inspection, killed and sold for beef. The barn occupied by the healthy herd has been disinfected once, and annually whitewashed. More attention has been given to ventilation and the result is, we believe, that the disease has been stamped out and the herd is again healthy.

The dairy department has sent its 'Typical Dairy Cows' (pictures), to the Pan-American to be part of the State exhibit. We are also planning to make an exhibit of milk. Some of you may remember that last year Mr. Gurler sent milk, unpasteurized and without preservative, from De Kalb, Ill., to the Paris Exposition. The secret of being able to do this is in keeping everything scrupulously clean, and thus preventing germs from gaining access to the milk. This experiment of shipping milk to Buffalo will not be without value to us, as it will undoubtedly raise the standard and increase the purity of our whole product. No one can keep one hand clean without washing the other.

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### CONNECTICUT'S HORTICULTURE EXHIBITS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

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As Professor Gulley has a great deal to do with the fruit exhibit at Buffalo this summer, I have been able to find out a few facts about what is being done there.

Connecticut is the only state of New England that is going to exhibit anything in the line of horticulture, except Maine, which will have only a collection of apples.

Last fall Professor Gulley collected several barrels of apples in the different parts of the State and put them in cold storage in a building for that purpose. At the opening of the Exposition some of these were put on exhibition at Buffalo. These will be changed every week for different varieties.

As the apples and other fruits ripen in the summer they will be shipped there to be exhibited. The blossoms of all the different states will be shown; later the small green fruits will be sent, and when the fruits are ripe they will also be put on exhibition. In this way the people may see the different fruits in all the stages of their growth.

The exhibit of fruits will be in Horticultural Hall, where Connecticut has three hundred feet of space. Aside from the fruit exhibit the State Horticultural Society will send all of the wild flowers of the State while in blossom. This exhibit will be in the laboratory or greenhouse.

At present there is one man taking care of the exhibit, but after the fifth of June several different men of the State have agreed to take charge for three weeks each. Professor Gulley will be in charge from the last week in August until the middle of September. G. H. HOLLISTER, '02.

### DAIRYING IN CONNECTICUT.

[NOTE: This essay stood second for excellence in English composition in the Hicks prize contest.]

You have repeatedly heard it said of agriculture that it is the most independent and pleasant of occupations. No doubt, many years ago, this was strictly true, but I do not believe this general statement can be made truthfully today. Science and invention have changed this in a marked degree. It is still just as independent, and as pleasant to the agriculturists who have kept abreast with the times; but the vast army who are still struggling with old ideas, and trying to compete with their progressive brothers, certainly cannot be very happy. This fact is especially true of dairying, which is now considered the principal branch of agriculture. It is of the dairy industry, in Connecticut especially, that I wish to speak to you this evening.

The last fifty years have been a period of wonderful progress in the dairy industry in all its branches. The highly developed special-purpose cow of today is many times the superior of the cow of a half century ago; we have learned much about the different cattle feeds, and of the ways of feed-

ing profitably and properly; we know it is more economical and better to afford the cow a warm, healthy barn in winter, and keep the milk flow up the year round, than it is to leave her idle, under an old shed beside a hay stack, or in a "corn crib" barn; it is now an easy matter to pick out the deceiving, unprofitable cow by the use of the Babcock test and milk scales; the close skimming cream separator is fast replacing the unsatisfactory gravity system of raising cream; our knowledge of the nature and composition of milk and its proper manufacture into the different dairy products is on a much higher level; the introduction of creameries and cheese factories was a long step forward; in fact there has been much improvement in every direction. Our annual dairy output now amounts to over five hundred million dollars.

Notwithstanding this enormous growth, dairying may be said to be still in its infancy. There is room for much more improvement along many lines; in the quality of milk sent to market; in the methods of handling the products; in the machinery, barn ventilation, and in many other places. I have not been able to find for sale in any of the largest dairy supply companies a "sanitary" milk pail, an article that is indispensable to pure and wholesome milk. There is also a great need of education among those who are still moving about by candle light. The average dairyman is yet trying to sell milk from beef animals fed on corn meal, but he is yielding readily to the hand that is leading him forward, and in a few years to come, old ways and customs will no longer be so prevalent.

It is encouraging to note the general, though often weak, desire among dairy-men for a better knowledge of their business. But there is another class of men who have no desire for help, who cling to old ideas as if they were gold, and wel-



come new and valuable discoveries, worked out, perhaps, by a great amount of labor and money, with their characteristic "I don't take no stock in any of these new fangled ideas." Old men in this plight are excusable, but the young men of this class, who are so plentiful in Connecticut, who are doing business at a loss and adding freely to the misery of their families and the world, are not excusable. It is this class that the groceryman pities and pays twenty-five cents a pound for their tons upon tons of inferior and worthless butter, and then sells it again in New York for a very few cents a pound—a deplorable fact. These men are also taking cart loads of filth, contained in the milk, into our cities daily; they are feeding their hogs butter fat at thirty cents a pound, when its equal in food value can be bought for a cent a pound. And when you speak to such a young man about taking a course at a dairy school, he will scratch his head and say to himself, "Twenty-five dollars in my pocket, I guess, is better for me than an uncertain investment in some trash that I don't know anything about." This class of men are not being neglected, however. Missionary work, in the way of lectures, bulletins, and feed tests on their own stock, before their eyes, is being done to start them on the right road.

We need not much longer mourn in Connecticut over our famous "worn out" and "abandoned" farms. It is claimed by authorities, and it is very evident, that Connecticut will soon become a great dairy section. Our hilly and stony fields are admirably adapted to grazing, and fit for little else. The keeping of stock on these farms will restore their fertility. The growing towns and cities, which are so numerous in this state, call for a quality of dairy products, milk, cream and butter, which cannot be imported from the western states. This increasing demand,

with the export trade, will bring into use and make valuable much of our waste land that is now covered with worthless brush and wood. The raising and selling of high grade cattle is also becoming quite popular in Connecticut.

The time has gone by to stay when a man can succeed in the dairy business without study. Study, continued study, is a necessity, and the more one studies the higher he rises. Thanks to the Government for the great work it has done along this line of education. The United States Department of Agriculture is issuing bulletins and reports on almost every subject relating to agriculture, compiled and worked out by able men, well prepared for their special lines of work. These valuable bulletins are issued, to the people who desire them, almost as cheap as the air they breathe. If we are looking for knowledge, we can find it freely on every hand. In Connecticut, the principal sources of such information are the State College, experiment stations, and the dairy papers. The short course in dairying offered at the College has not been very largely patronized in the past, but the erection of the new dairy building, which is equipped with all modern appliances, equal, perhaps, to any in America, will afford an excellent means of teaching the subjects relating to the dairy industry, and, no doubt, in the near future a much larger number of our young dairymen, who cannot afford the regular course at the College, and wish to better their knowledge of this subject, will take advantage of this excellent opportunity of getting started on the right road to success. In addition, the Grange, farmers' institutes, lectures and fairs are aiding the cause of education considerably.

I believe there is no occupation which gives more real enjoyment and pleasure than dairying. And it is this that makes life worth living. There is little monot-



ony, the work is healthful and sufficiently diversified. It is true there are some difficulties, but these may be, for the most part, overcome. Tuberculosis is a bad enemy, but with a well ventilated, sunny barn and proper sanitary conditions, little fear need be entertained of disease. I hope the streams of farmers' sons, the best of American manhood, which is now flowing into the shops of our cities, will soon be checked. Show these young men the better opportunities that surround them, the more noble, healthful and profitable business, the lovely homestead with its pleasant surroundings, a life of progress and influence among their fellow men, with a wide field to gratify their ambitions, and they will remain on the farm.

In olden times, when dairying was a side issue, little thought was given to this subject by the farmer. But in these days of specialty and competition, it can no longer be so. Dairying is a business, and for the highest success, must be carried on along strict business lines. Details too numerous to mention, must be carefully looked after. Every dairyman should grow his own crops, as far as possible, to save expense and to guard against disease; he should occasionally make tests to see if each cow is yielding him a good profit, and get rid of her at once if she is not; he should have up-to-date machinery and literature; he should understand the laws of breeding and heredity, to better build up his herd; no men should be hired who are not faithful and kind to animals; cleanliness must be enforced from cow to finished product, using all practical sanitary measures; he must furnish the market with what it calls for, and establish a reputation for his goods, and demand proper prices; a careful system of accounts should always be kept, so that at any time he can tell "where he is at."

A fear exists among some people that

there will be no market for our surplus dairy products, but I believe that if we are honest and make good goods we can always find a market, and one that will pay good prices. Government officials are sending samples of our high grade butter to European countries as an advertisement, and report very favorable results, especially from Great Britain. There is no reason why the markets of Great Britain, Germany and France should not be open to our surplus dairy products

There is another rich field along this line which is open to the industrious young men of the State. There is a growing need of trained men to do scientific work at the different experiment stations; also to manage large dairy farms, and to teach dairying at dairy schools in the states, and in our new possessions, where the industry is yet to be developed. These positions offer good salaries and a rare opportunity to help our fellow men and make a name in the world.\*

A. B. CLARK, '02.

### THE FARMER.

Selected by G. H. Lamson.

There is a farmer who is yy  
Enough to take is ee,  
And study nature with his ii  
And think of what he cc.

He hears the chatter of the jj  
As they each other tt,

- And he sees that when a tree dkk  
It makes a home for bb.

A yoke of oxen he will uu  
With many haws and gg,  
And their mistakes he will xqq  
When plowing for his pp.

He little buys, but much he sells,  
And therefore little oo;  
And when he hoes his soil by spells  
He also soils his hose.

\*Acknowledgments are due, for many of these facts, to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Year Book, to various Bulletins, and to talks by Professor Beach, given in the class.

## IS STUDENT AID DESIRABLE?

[NOTE: This essay received the highest mark in the Hicks prize contest for excellence in English composition.]

In my chapel address on "Student Self-Support as it is Practiced Here," I stated that I would not attempt to decide whether or not it was beneficial to a young man to be obliged to earn his education by work while at college. This conclusion was reached after summing up, as well as I could, the arguments on both sides of the question. But since that time I have become firmly convinced that a student who is obliged to earn his way through college is laboring under a handicap which cannot fail to be disadvantageous to him; and for this reason I ask you to consider with me for a few moments the facts of the case.

The advance of civilization has not yet brought us, as a people, to such a high level that the majority of our citizens are college-educated. Only a comparatively few Americans have yet learned from experience what real work is required in securing a college education, and so we must expect that the majority of people will say that it certainly must be an easy matter for a student to get all the education he needs while supporting himself. Their mistake lies in their conception of just how much education a person should have. To you, however, who have learned from experience or are now beginning to realize how much careful preparation a student must devote to a profession, I look for an intelligent decision of the whole matter.

Mr. Booker T. Washington gave expression to a principle which is daily becoming more widely recognized as one of essential elements of success, when he said we should learn to disregard the old maxim, "Do not get others to do that which you can do yourself," and to adopt in its stead the motto, "Do not do that which others can do as well."

It is evident that this standard is the only safe one for a young man to adopt if he depends upon his education to help him to a life of greatest influence. The large proportion of students who are now at college simply because they are sent there, and those who take a college course for the sake of its effect upon their social standing, must indicate to every one the certainty that the ranks of those who do only that which others can do as well, will be overcrowded. To these the problem of self-support has never presented itself, and from them it receives no attention. But to the under-graduate who sees that in order to win success he must by application to his specialty, fit himself for something which others cannot do as well; the necessity of supporting himself in the meantime must act as a drag, if not as an anchor which shall prevent further progress.

As soon as a self-supporting young man is graduated he wants to begin to turn to some account the education he has just received. In order to do this, however, two requirements are essential—health, and scholarship or thorough training.

What could be more keenly disappointing to such a young man than to find himself debarred, by broken health or by insufficient preparation, from taking up the life-work for which he has been preparing? And yet you must admit that there is great danger of this, for in avoiding Scylla he is likely to fall into Charybdis. Two courses seem open to him. Either he must let his work crowd the preparation of his studies far into the hours which nature demands for sleep; or he can neglect the thorough preparation of his studies and cultivate the art of grasping just enough of the most important points to enable him to pass examinations. He is not likely to slight his other work for the sake of his studies, for "his outside work, because it is for pay, assumes the

imperiousness of a business contract over the voluntary efforts of an educational life." Thus it is evident that the disadvantages under which a self-supporting student labors are by no means unworthy of consideration; while if the same student could be supported during his course by means of funds provided for that purpose, all these disadvantages could be done away.

The arguments most frequently advanced in defence of student self-support are:—that it has been successfully practiced by many of our prominent men, and that the provision of monetary aid tends to pauperize the student. A moment's thought will convince you of their weakness, however; for under present conditions, when twenty youths attend college where one did in the time of those prominent men, the standard of excellence, in the true sense of the word, must be higher, and it can be readily seen that if monetary aid is judiciously applied—if the student who desires aid is required to produce evidence of a reasonably high average in studies before he receives aid, and to maintain that high standing while he is receiving aid—it cannot be held to be pauperizing in its effect.

But of course the question arises, "how could the necessary funds be provided?" The system of free scholarships of the past and present is the outgrowth of the individual efforts of a few benevolent persons, and its success has varied according to the judiciousness with which the funds have been distributed. But such a system must necessarily be wholly inadequate to furnish aid to a large number of needy students.

Mr. M. W. Jacobus, in an article on providing aid for theological students, suggests that the most profitable investment which the church could make of its money, would be the endowment of theological seminaries with funds which should

be skilfully administered to the needs of deserving students. The more advanced scholarship and the increased capability for hard labor resulting from this aid would be ample returns for the money invested.

If this is feasible in theological seminaries, why should it not be equally feasible in scientific institutions? Surely health and proficiency are necessary adjuncts to a life-work in any profession, and conductors of scientific research, enthusiastic engineers, or experts in theoretical agriculture must be interested in the training of men to take up and carry on their life-work when they leave it.

The fact that scientists do not constitute an organized body like the church, might be considered a hindrance to the systematic aiding of needy students who are scientists in embryo; but neither were the graduates of Mt. Hermon School organized, and since the death of Mr. Moody they have, by personal contributions, already raised a large amount for an endowment fund which shall take the place of what Mr. Moody used to raise by personal effort, and allow students who would not otherwise be able, to enjoy the excellent training of that institution.

And what method of raising funds seems so practical or promises such satisfactory results as a system in which the church shall aid her theological students, members of the bar aid needy law students, and members of all professions aid those students who are preparing to enter the same field of labor?

"The tendency in all modern colleges," said President Eliot of Harvard University, "is to shorten courses and to specialize." If this be true, the ease of carrying out the system of aid just mentioned will be much greater. Such specializing would mean that the student receives a most thorough training for any one of the professions, at a college where only the branches necessary to that profession are taught.



Under such a system of education there could be little danger that the funds contributed would be used injudiciously, for with a college constituted of students having the same aspirations, a comparison of the need and merit of students would be easier and aid could be administered with fairer judgment. And it does not require much imagination to see how this system might loosen the purse-strings of the great money-magnates toward educational ends. There are many wealthy, self-made men to-day who would willingly contribute to help a young man get a good business education, but who would have conscientious scruples against putting money into a fund which would be as likely to help to educate a painter or a poet.

And not until some such system is put into operation do I believe that we shall reach that ideal state of civilization where the great scholars are no less great physically than mentally, where every one who has reached a high standing in life is anxious to help others up to the same level, and where the thousands of students who are receiving help from well-directed aid funds shall look back to the time when students labored to support themselves, and reflecting, lay out their life-work upon the plan that "From him to whom much is given, much shall be required."

J. H. BLAKESLEE, '01.

#### STUDENT SELF-SUPPORT AT C. A. C.

In the regulations regarding paid manual labor adopted by the trustees of Connecticut Agricultural College, May 25, 1900, we read: "It is the policy of the College to pay for instructive labor according to its value to the institution, but students should not expect to pay all of their expenses by this means, though now and then one does succeed in doing so. The College has not enough work to sup-

ply the demand, and the student's *time is needed first of all for his studies*, if he is to succeed in his college course. Those who depend for the most part upon their own earnings must expect to forego sports and leisure in which those who pay their way more often indulge."

Perhaps some of you as you have read those regulations, have wondered how many students we have who are taking advantage of the above offer. If so, I have a few statistics and facts collected among the students which may be interesting to you.

There are in college six students who have been and are now paying all their expenses, including board, clothing, fuel and lights, laundry, stationery and supplies, breakage and incidentals. This is done mostly by securing regular chores at the farm, or horse barn, feeding, milking and caring for the live stock. These chores take from three to five hours each day; and besides, many other things are found to do which fill in more time, such as work in the dining room, or doing janitor work for the church and grange. These six students, moreover, are obliged to work here during most of their vacations. Eight other students are earning over half their expenses by various means, and at least ten more are doing or, since they came here, have done something toward self-support.

The different ways which a student finds to do this are numbered by the dozens and it depends largely upon the ingenuity and pushing qualities of the student as to how much work he gets. In college we have printers, cobblers, barbers, skate-sharpeners, dish washers, hostlers, sweepers, milkers, cow-punchers, firemen, and even human alarm-clocks, who are hired to rouse their fellows in time for breakfast.

In addition to the ways of defraying expenses mentioned, there are the Hicks prizes for which each student has the opportunity of trying at least once during



his course, and the ten and five dollar prizes awarded to the two successful contestants from the three lower classes at the prize declamation in June. Then there are the higher offices in the military company which are really competed for during the first three years of the course, and which are hereafter to have a salary attached to them.

Such a variety to select from can offer no valid excuse to a person who may say he cannot milk or wash dishes; for, as I have said, the number of kinds of employment is really limited only by the inventive genius of the student and by his power to make them pay.

It is often remarked that it is a good thing for a young fellow to have to work his way through college, because thus he is made more appreciative of the value of his time and of his opportunities than he would be if some one else paid for them.

By questioning those who are working their way here, I have found that they generally agree in the opinion, which I had already thought must be true, that while they probably do more fully recognize the value of their opportunities and advantages, yet they are debarred by lack of time from many benefits which would be theirs if they did not have to work.

Of course a student who enters college expecting to work his way throughout the course, must give up all idea of entering into athletics, and this requires a good deal of resolution on the part of a healthy, fun-loving fellow. Neither can he devote as much time as he would like to do to his studies. This is especially true in the junior and senior years, when there is so much for the student to do besides the preparation of daily recitations.

One of our most respected alumni, when questioned by a youth who expected to enter here as to whether or not it was possible to be self-supporting at C. A. C., said: "Yes, it is possible for a few stu-

dents to be very nearly, if not quite self-supporting. But why do you try it? You will receive for your work while a student from eight to twelve cents an hour, and to do it you will have to slight your studies and most of the other attractive features of college life; whereas, if you can borrow the amount needed in some way, and repay it after you graduate, when your services will command much higher pay, you will save a great deal of time and labor, to say the least."

And this same principle seems to be making itself felt at many of our colleges. At Lehigh University, for instance, there is a fund endowed by graduates, from which money is lent without interest to needy students who are adjudged worthy of aid.

Over against this, however, and as a wholesome check against rashness in borrowing, perhaps it would be well to remember the following bit of advice which was given by a prominent professor in the University of Chicago to a young man desirous of borrowing money with which to secure further education: "Avoid debt," he said, "as you would death or the Avernus!"

The question whether or not it is an advantage to a student to earn his education by work while at college is one which I would not attempt to decide; but, to say the least, I think it speaks well for the earnestness and strong purpose of our students that six are earning all their expenses, that eight more are earning more than half the cost of their living here, and that ten more have been or are earning something in order that they may receive the education which this institution offers.

A senior address delivered by

J. H. BLAKESLEE, '01.

#### FORESTRY.

On the Old World estates there are, and have been for many centuries, officers of

great importance in securing the comfort and pleasure of their lords. The chief of these officers is the seneschal, or steward, and the next in rank is the forester.

Although the care of the forest has always been under his supervision, the forester's principal duty originally was to keep the woods abundantly stocked with game. Now the order of the importance of the forester's duties has been changed. His task of keeping the forest stocked with game has come to be of such secondary importance as to be practically extinct in many parts of the world, while his first duty is the growth and protection of the forests.

Forestry, in the form it has taken in this country, may be defined as the growth and preservation of forests for the advantage of their owners and for the general welfare of the nation. And it is of forestry thus defined that I wish to speak.

As we advance in its study, we find that forestry has brought into our vocabulary two new words. The first of these is deforestation.

Deforestation, or the destruction of the forests, is caused by various agents. Of these, natural agents, such as the wind, water and draught, are more continuous in their work; but they do not begin to cause the harm brought about by the agency of man through his ignorance and desire for money.

In the United States, where as yet but little attention has been paid to forestry, the forests, especially at the heads of rivers, are being rapidly cut off. If this is not quickly stopped, we can readily foresee the results. There will be no humus of dead leaves, branches, moss and roots of trees left to hold the water back. Consequently after every heavy storm the large amount of water which falls will immediately run into the brooks and larger streams and do a great amount of damage.

Among the hills and mountains the

damage from over erosion is very great. A stream running at high water is a very effective agent in tearing down the river banks and surrounding soil, and in carrying them away to be deposited where not wanted. If the slopes are open, the water can and will act with full force, as may be seen at every such hillside where the rain is wearing deep ravines into its surface. Again, the lowlands will quickly be rendered infertile by their soil being covered by every freshet with a layer of sand and gravel brought down from above.

The only way to prevent or allay the dangers just stated is to keep our old forests well preserved, or, if there are none, to grow new ones; where forests cover the steep slopes, the rush of water into the valley is much retarded.

And reforestation, the second new word added to our vocabulary by forestry—reforestation is the name given to all operations intended to prevent the dangers which naturally follow the various forces of deforestation.

A little thought and observation and study will make it plain, I think, that all persons owning land should see to it that the slopes on their property which are devoid of vegetation, or which have only a thin covering of grass, are well planted with some of the most useful of our forest trees. The greatest trouble at present is that farmers and land owners in general do not recognize the growing need of our country in this direction; but it is to be hoped that the courses in forestry now being offered in our college and in other educational institutions will help the emphatic realization of this need.

A senior address delivered by

F. H. PLUMB, '01.

#### PEACE.

Lone I wander'd through the roses,  
On a morning clear and bright.  
It was June: and earth's rare beauty  
Filled my soul with pure delight.

But my eyes soon tired. Ah, something  
That my soul could not define,  
Missed I from that crimson splendor,  
And I prayed for light divine.

\* \* \* \* \*

When the evening shades had fallen,  
And Old Earth was bathed in dew,  
Once again I sought the roses—  
For this mytery a clue.

And my weary soul grew calmer  
As they looked into my face.  
And this prayer came from my bosom :  
" Saviour, keep me by Thy grace."

It was, oh, so cool and peaceful ;  
Gone the glare—the heat above.  
And now wafted with their fragrance  
Came the message of God's love.

VERA FREEMAN, '02.

### AT NEWPORT.

Every one was happy and gay at Newport, every one but Archie McKenzie—the one person in all the world who one would think must be happy ; for had he not health, friends and an independent fortune ?

All through the previous London season he had followed Miss Dabol, feasting on her smiles and ready words, hovering around her like a moth around a candle until at last it falls a victim to the very flame that has attracted it.

Now that she had returned to America he had come to Newport to spend the season, just to be near her. But at her home, at balls and at afternoon teas he had sought in vain to approach her, for she was almost always accompanied by My Lord Howe, a fat, choleric gentleman of about forty.

Sometimes it would seem to him that My Lord was a bore to her, and the hot blood would rush to his head and a desire to trounce My Lord would nearly overcome him. Then, he would be in doubt.

At last came a day, cloudy and sultry,

when the surf broke with a prolonged boom, dashed high up to the light-house on the point and made old sailors shake their heads and say, " There's a big blow outside, a big 'un ! "

Archie had been to lunch with a friend and afterwards had strolled down to the wharf. As he stood there watching the surf with Old Hoxie, the watchman, a richly appointed carriage drove up proudly with My Lord Howe and Miss Dabol, accompanied by Mrs. Burnett, Miss Dabol's companion. After greeting the party Archie turned to exchange a few common-places with Mrs. Burnet, when suddenly Miss Dabol threw her handkerchief so that the wind caught it and flung it into the sea ; then turning to the two gentlemen, she said :

" You are both my suitors. The man that returns yon bit of floating silk wins my hand."

My Lord made a big start, and ran as if to dive into the water, but yielded speedily to the call of Hoxie who said he would arrest him if he tried any such foolish feat.

Without a word or look young Archie McKenzie turned on his heel and walked swiftly up to his hotel, intending to leave Newport as soon as ever his valet could pack up.

My Lord returned to his seat in the carriage and Miss Dabol ordered the coachman to drive the party around to the life-saving station, just across the bay.

A few hours later, drawn by the fascination of that terrible sea, Archie again found himself approaching the pier, watching the hideous, mounting surf and waiting for the first flash of the big red eye that looked out at nightfall from the opposite point. The carriage with Miss Dabol and her party had again drawn up and stood hard by, though he had not seen it.

His train would be due shortly, and Archie was just turning to walk away, when suddenly a cry rent the air :



"My child, my child!" came from an agonized mother's lips. Looking over the low railing Archie saw a baby's face rise on the crest of a sea now made more terrific by the rising wind and tide.

Quicker than it takes to tell it, Archie's coat and waistcoat were on the dock, and with a long, deep dive he struck at the very spot where the baby's face was last seen.

Now he appears with the baby, but how can he get ashore? To approach the wharf means instant death by being pounded against the piers.

But what's that? Far across the bay the people on the pier see a life-boat coming. Its quick watchman has seen every movement from the start and is doing his best to save the young man's life. The people shout encouragement.

For fifteen mortal minutes Archie battles that awful sea, now swimming out to sea to keep clear of the rocks and piers, now inshore to avoid the under-current; and all this time he keeps the baby's head above water.

At last he feels himself pulled into the boat, and all is darkness.

When Archie McKenzie again opened his eyes he found himself in Miss Dabol's own room with a doctor over him and a very sad, tear-stained young lady beside his bed.

"Lots of rest and no excitement," were the doctor's orders as he left the room.

But hardly had his footsteps died down the hall when Miss Dabol threw her arms around Archie's neck and cried in a low voice:

"Archie, my own true hero. I love you, I love you!"

My Lord Howe left Newport next day, after spending three vain hours trying to tell Miss Dabol how it happened that it was not he who saved the child.

As for Archie—well, contrary to the doctor's ideas, the excitement did not seem

to harm him.

J. H. VALLETT, '01.

### THE AMERICAN SAILOR.

To many, sailors, ships and the sea have a great attraction, and especially is this true of those who have been in continual contact with the sea either by proxy or in their own persons. Having been in habitual contact with several men who at present tread the quarter-deck, I have been able to gather a few facts which may be of interest even to students of agriculture.

Since the United States has been a nation it has always ranked with the best on the high seas. But never before in its maritime history have there been so few Americans as there are to-day in the forecastles of our ships.

The days of the noble sky-sail-yard clippers and the Australian packets with piratical adventures and frolics with Neptune are things of the past. What romance is there that lurks about the prosaic steamers? True they are stately and staunch; but they lack the towering spars, the clouds of canvas, the creaking of cordage and the merry song of the sailor. Instead of the snowy sails, clouds of black smoke pour out of the two, three or four hot funnels, the shrill pipe of the boat-swain's whistle has been drowned by the deep, rhythmic pulsation of the powerful machinery. And in these changes much of the glamor and excitement have been lost that once helped to attract Americans to the sea and to put them at the head of this noble profession.

But there are two more serious reasons why the citizens of the United States are so scarce in the forecastles of our deep-water ships; first, because the servitude to which the sailor is subjected is galling to a liberty-loving American.

There is little romance in shovelling coal into a glaring furnace, nor is there much excitement in swabbing iron decks and bulwarks.

The Yankee sailor will willingly obey every command to work the ship and keep her in shape, but he hates to do work that he knows is given him just to keep him out of mischief. For instance, the captain's watch may be set to splicing a lot of rope and the mate will set the men of his watch to picking it out and resplicing it by a different method. Consequently, if the American cannot spring with a bound, as it were, from the forecastle to the quarter deck, he is likely to retire and leave his berth to be filled by a foreigner.

The second grave reason why Americans are not abundant in their own ships is because our mates and captains would rather have a Swede, Norwegian or even a Kanaka come aboard their ships than to have a fellow-countryman under their command. The history of our country has shown that the Yankee is a hard man to subdue; and, because of this our officers would rather tackle a crew of foreigners who consider themselves beneath anyone who dares command them, than an American crew who claim the privilege of being treated like men and not like dogs. When found in the forecastle an American is invariably a thorough seaman, fearless almost to rashness, and can be depended upon in any emergency; but this very courage and self-reliance so invaluable in the officer is strenuously objected to in the man before the mast.

From what I know about it, however I think that our merchant marine still offers a fine chance for young Americans to work their way to the top. An officer's appointment can be secured by either of two methods: one may ship in the ordinary old-fashioned way as an apprentice and by faithful work and study get the desired promotions; or, and this is far the

better method, one may enlist on a training ship where navigation is taught.

Unless more Americans choose to follow the sea as a life work, the cabin will soon be as over-run with the foreigners as the forecastle is now.

Therefore I think we ought, in choosing our life-work, to consider that the sea needs some of us, that it will be the pride and the privilege of at least a few of us, if we make it so, to replace foreigners by natives of the United States, and that thus if we do as well as our fathers have done before us, we shall be able to keep our ships where they ought to be, in the hands and under the control of Americans.

A senior address delivered by

T. F. DOWNING, '01.

### COLLEGE SONG.

(Air—"Come, Come Away.")

#### I.

Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!  
Where boys learn agriculture,  
And pretty maids bewitch the blades,—  
Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!  
O! call us "hayseeds," if you will,  
We love to roam o'er vale and hill,  
And hear the whippoorwill  
Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!

#### II.

Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!  
Where girls learn D. M. Science,  
To cook and sew and knead up dough,—  
Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!  
They teach us how a bed to make,  
To sweep a floor and bread to bake,  
And stir up an angel cake,—  
Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!

#### III.

Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!  
Where poultry plants are booming  
With Plymouth Rocks and Pekin ducks,—  
Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!  
We hear the notes of chanticleer  
Ring out upon the crispy air  
To tell us morn is near,—  
Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!

## IV.

Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!  
 With flower gardens blooming  
 'Mid deep ravines and wood-land scenes,—  
 Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!  
 We've daisies pied and clover sweet,  
 We've violets for nose-gay meet,  
 And Storrs is hard to beat,—  
 Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!

## V.

Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!  
 The College of the People,  
 To educate and graduate,—  
 Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!  
 Come, all ye lads and lasses gay,  
 At Learning's shirine your homage pay,—  
 And join our roundelay,—  
 Hur-rah! Rah! for Storrs!

NOTE—It having been suggested that the LOOKOUT offer a premium for the best college song, the above is submitted with no expectation of reward.

## A VALENTINE.

W. R. F.

I would a Cupid I could find  
 To bear a message to my Love.  
 I'd send him in a rose-bud shrined,  
 Enchanted by a charm, to prove  
 That Love can see, tho' Love be blind.  
 For, once he came within the spell  
 Of glances so alluring,  
 'Tis not in reason he could well  
 Shut up his eyes, enduring  
 To let them, closed, their story tell!

Love is blind,  
 The sages say;  
 Carest,  
 Thou, Dearest?  
 So Love be kind,  
 What care we, pray!  
 Darest,  
 Thou, or fearest?

But when upon her lips a smile  
 Began to dawn, then Love indeed  
 His eyes would have to close the while,  
 Lest, if he took not careful heed,  
 Their secrets from them she'd beguile.

My love for thee  
 But Love can tell;  
 Carest,  
 Thou, Dearest?  
 Deep as the sea,  
 Strong as its swell;  
 Darest,  
 Thou, or fearest?

And if for long he dared to gaze,  
 I fear he'd ne'er come back to me;  
 But linger there in sore amaze,  
 And, smitten by the mystery  
 Of Love, be blind for all his days.  
 And so methinks I will not make  
 A messenger of Love,  
 But go myself, her answer take  
 Myself, and it may prove  
 That Love, if blind, is blind for Love's  
 sweet sake!

## BITS OF FUN.

Although from very earliest dawn  
 Till set of evening sun,  
 Back and cross my would-be lawn  
 My troublesome neighbors run;  
 And though they jeer with voice malign,  
 As back and forth they pass,  
 They yet, in truth, obey the sign,  
 For they "keep off the grass."

—Harlem Life.

"She said I might kiss her on either  
 cheek."

"What did you do?"

"I hesitated a long time between them."  
 —Life.

"He sat on my joke."

"That was safe."

"Safe?"

"Yes. There wasn't any point to it."  
 —Harlem Life.

Conductor: "Are these your children,  
 madam, or is it a picnic?"

The Lady: "They are my children  
 and it's no picnic."—Schoolmaster.

Ben (reading): "So he slipped on his  
 coat and went downstairs."

Len: "Did he hurt himself much?"  
 —Yale Record.

"A canner exceedingly canny  
 One morning remarked to his granny,  
 A canner can can  
 Anything that he can  
 But a canner can't can a can, can he?"

—Life.

Bystander: "Poor fellow! One of his  
 wounds is mortal, I believe."

Policeman: "So it is; but the other  
 wan ain't, so he has an even chance."  
 Philadelphia Press.



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